Cooperation in higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation is made to be head today

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ABSTRACT

The article interprets the stages of development between of Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation in the system of education. There are proved by the exact facts of how Russia and Uzbekistan activity cooperated in the system of higher education in the years of independence and also indicate how reforms are being successfully carried out the experience of the world educational system in the field of higher education of Resbublik of Uzbekistan is being used.

Keywords: Republic of Uzbekistan. Russian Federation, Higner Education, cooperation, national resform program, studies, institute, university, ministry.

1. INTRODUCTION

Education plays an important role in the life of the individual and in the development of society, becoming a key part of the process. Education policy is the process of enriching knowledge, and to some extent, the relationship between individuals, individuals, groups and peoples. Life is changing and society is constantly changing. Hence, education must adapt to changes in society. Today many countries are engaged in reforming the education system, because the quality of education determines the country's development, its potential and its strength.

Our country is following the same path. The use of the experience of other countries, including Russia in the education system, plays a special role in the foreign policy of Uzbekistan in the step by step implementation of the actual tasks set out in the National Program for Training Specialists.

The Republic of Uzbekistan closely cooperates with the Russian Federation in social and humanitarian spheres. Relations in science, education, medicine, culture and art, as well as in various other areas, are expanding [1]. As for the mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of education and training, today we have established fruitful cooperation with dozens of universities in Russia specializing in economics, service, management, linguistics, pedagogy, agriculture, and informatics.

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Relations between Uzbekistan and Russia in the field of science have a deep historical roots. It is worth noting that during the years of independence relations in this area have intensified. During this period, leading institutions of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan established relations with a number of Russian universities and contributed to the development of friendly relations between the two countries. Cooperation in the field of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and information technologies was particularly fruitful. For example, cooperation between the two countries in the field of education was important for the team of Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute alone. A.Suvankulov, who was a post-graduate student of the Russian Pedagogical Academy of the Russian Federation in 1990-1993 and carried out scientific research under the leadership of A.Manakhov, defended his thesis in 1995 on the theme "Peculiarities of economic education in V-VI class mathematics". During the period of 1990-2015, about 20 teachers from Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute were trained in postgraduate study and internship in Russian universities.

One of the main directions of the National Program for Personnel Training of the Republic of Uzbekistan was the fundamental reform of higher education.

To this end, branches of the world's leading universities have been opened in our country.

The branch of Russian Plekhanov Russian University of Economics was opened in 1995 in Tashkent. This University has a worldwide reputation. The University has 70,000 students. Moscow has about 20,000 students.

3. MAIN PART

Highly qualified professors teach in the educational process. There are only 1,800 teachers in Moscow, of whom 330 are doctors and 1,100 are candidates of science.

The total number of faculty members in the branches is 1,700, of which 240 are doctors of science and 780 are candidates of science [3].

Masters, post-graduate and doctoral students are trained in all branches of the University.

To date, the branch has prepared 2,825 bachelors and masters.

The First President of the Republic I.A Karimov was the Honorary Doctor of the Russian Economic University named after G.V Plekhanov.

Graduation from the Russian Economic University named after GV Plekhanov is a document of higher education in the Republic. This document is recognized by universities around the world. Certified by UNESCO and the Balloon Convention.

There are departments of economics, business and finance at the branch of Russian Plekhanov Russian Economic University in the Republic.

As the Republic successfully implements reforms in higher education, the experience of the world education system is effectively used. After all, President Mirziyoev in his speech set the task of effective and consistent implementation of reforms in the field of higher education in 2017-2021 [4].

There are 140 state scholarships allotted to study at the Russian higher educational institutions for master's, postgraduate and other education. Since September 2006 the number of higher educational institutions in our country has increased. The beginning of activity of the Tashkent branch of Moscow State University named after Lomonosov of the Russian Federation was another vivid manifestation of allied relations.

January 12, 2007 in Tashkent The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Establishment of the Branch of the Russian State University of Oil and Gas named after Gubkin [5] This has ensured the training of oil and gas personnel in the country. This shows the further development of cooperation between the two countries in this area.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov participated in the informal summit of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Moscow on 22 February 2008 [6]. Within the framework of the visit, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov awarded the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin the highest award of the Motherland for his contribution to the development of cooperation between the two countries and strengthening the friendship of our peoples.

In accordance with the Agreement on Cultural and Humanitarian Cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation, important bilateral events are being implemented [7].

For example, during this time about 100 Uzbek universities participated in conferences, symposiums and seminars in Russian universities. In 2010 alone, 40 senior high school students traveled to the Russian Academy of Agriculture (Chelyabinsk) to exchange experiences. In 2011, 18 teachers, 10 masters were trained in Russian universities and exchanged experiences [8].

In accordance with the agreement between the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation, in the 2010-2015 academic year, about 50 representatives of higher education institutions received master's degrees at Russian universities.

Representatives of 22 universities were sent to postgraduate study in Russian universities [9].

Cooperation between Uzbekistan and Russia

Cooperation between Uzbekistan and Russia in the field of higher education is also actively developing between the universities of the two countries. Also, an agreement was signed between the Kori Niyozi Pedagogical Research Institute and Kostroma State University named after N. Nikrasov for joint research. [10] In this case, jointly the publication of articles in the field of science and methodology, the exchange

of experience with teachers, the development of teaching aids, the publication of collections and monographs.

As of 2010, there are 785 Russian-language schools in the country, of which 128 are specialized in teaching this language. There are Russian groups in all universities of our country. Every year, over 1.4 million copies of 50 types of textbooks and literature, 82 newspapers and 20 magazines are published in this language [11].

By 2015, the number of schools teaching Russian and Uzbek was more than 800 [12]. All higher educational institutions of the country have Russian-language faculties.

Moscow State University named after M.Lomonosov G. Plykhanov Russian Academy of Economics, and I.Gupkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas successfully operate.

On April 25, 2016, during the talks of the First President IA Karimov with the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin in Moscow, the cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation in the field of bilateral science with a broad contractual and legal basis is cooperation helps to enhance the friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries. It is an important document in the areas of humanitarian, foreign economic, higher education, and physical education [13].

Cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation in the field of higher education is reaching its highest level. As an example of this, on October 18-19, 2018, Tashkent hosted the first Education Forum in the history of our country. It was attended by representatives of more than 80 leading universities in Russia.

At the forum, rector of Moscow State University named after M.Lomonosov V. Sadovnichiy noted that "Today in Uzbekistan there is a dynamic development of reforms in the field of science and education. There are also more than 48,000 students at Moscow State University, 28 faculties, 132 chairs, and four Nobel Prizes. 12 convicted, academic, and scientific potential of the university, 90% of doctors of the top 200 rounded off separately from the MGU 10, and that 90% of the graduates have been involved in scientific research Sadovnichy noted with satisfaction [14].

More than 130 agreements on opening branches of leading Russian universities were signed in Uzbekistan. From the academic year 2018 the Branch of Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys has been launched in Almalyk. It is planned to open branches of Moscow State Institute of International Relations, National Research Nuclear University "MMFI", All-Russian State Institute of Cinematography, Moscow Energy Institute, Russian Chemical Technology University.

There is a great potential for cooperation in education. Uzbekistan is a leader in terms of student performance in Russian universities. In 2017, more than 5,500 applicants from Uzbekistan entered Russian universities. 170 of them are on educational quotas allocated by the Russian government. In 2018, this quota was increased to 203 seats. In turn, there is an agreement to further increase the budget quotas for Uzbeks, including those in the creative field.

During the educational forum agreements were signed with the leading Russian universities and a memorandum on the establishment of dual diplomas of Uzbek universities. Among them are the agreements with the Moscow State University named after M.Lomonov and the National University of Uzbekistan, Bukhara State University, Fergana State University and others.

As an example, for example, the Tula State Pedagogical University and the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute have signed memorandums and agreements to provide students with a double diploma. Now, according to this document, 30 students are selected from the institute, and our students continue their studies at Tula State Pedagogical University [15].

4. CONCLUSION

Thus, the opening of Russian universities in Uzbekistan was of great importance. It will make a significant contribution to the preparation of competitive, modern personnel in the country, and will contribute to the implementation of the national program for personnel training adopted in the Republic. The development of cooperation between Uzbekistan and Russia in the field of higher education has its own historical, cultural and ethnic basis. It requires further development of cooperation and greater use of scientific achievements of our countries. Such cooperation will further strengthen the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

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